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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,434	03/31/2004	Hiroshi Torihara	829-622	3803
23117	7590	09/08/2005		EXAMINER
NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC				SAWHNEY, HARGOBIND S
901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR				
ARLINGTON, VA 22203			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2875	

DATE MAILED: 09/08/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/813,434	TORIHARA, HIROSHI 	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Hargobind S. Sawhney	2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2004.  
 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/22/04.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1- 7, 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Torihara et al. (Japanese Application Pub. 2000-235805 A), hereinafter referred as Torihara.

Regarding claims 1- 7, 16-22, Torihara discloses an illumination device 20 (Figure 2) comprising:

- a light source L; an optical conductor T including a light-incident surface 4 receiving light emitted by the light source L; a light output surface – the upper surface opposite to the incident surface 4- allowing the light output; and a projection 6 projecting from the incident surface 4 of the optical conductor T (Figure 2, English translated abstract);
- a light-scattering section 5 including an engaging portion engageable with the projection 6 of the optical conductor T (Figure 2, English translated abstract);

- relative locations of the optical conductor T and that of the light scattering section 5 keeping the optical conductor T outside the effective display area of the liquid crystal display (LCD) 15 (Figure 2);
- the projection 6 including a thin plate portion, and the projection 6 positioned closer to the light output surface than bottom surface 19 facing the light output surface of the optical conductor T (Figure 2);
- the light scattering section 5 including a plate-like section;
- the light source L being a linear light source (Figure 2, English translated abstract);
- an optical sheet 11,12 – combination of high and low diffusion sheets 11 and 12 - positioned on the light output surface of the optical conductor T (Figure 2, English translated abstract);
- a transmissive LCD 15 transmitting light for performing displays (Figure 2, English translated abstract);
- the light-scattering section 5 including a first portion, and a second portion thinner than the first portion, and the engaging portion having a step formed by the first and second portions (Figures 2 and 3e);
- the light-scattering section 5 including the first portion surface coplanar with the projection and output surfaces of the optical conductor T (Figures 2 and 3e);

- the end of the second portion of the light-scattering section positioned inside the light-incident surface of the optical conductor T (Figures 2 and 3e);
- the optical sheet 11,12 – combination of high and low diffusion sheets 11 and 12 - optically combined with a prism sheet 13 combining selective reflective sections and a high turidity diffusion sheet 12 (Figure 2, English translated abstract);
- a fixation section 16 positioned below the light incident surface 4 of the optical conductor T; a reflection section 14 reflecting light output from the bottom surface of the light conductor T; the reflection section 14 positioned between the fixation section 16 and the optical conductor T (Figure 2, English translated abstract); and
- the surface of the reflection section 14 and the bottom surface of the optical conductor being in optical and physical contact with each other below the light-incident surface of the optical conductor T (Figure 2, English translated abstract).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 8 -15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torihara et al. (Japanese Application Pub. 2000-235805 A), hereinafter referred as Torihara, in view of Watanabe (Japanese Patent No.: 6474864).

Regarding Claim 8, Torihara discloses an illumination device 20 (Figure 2) comprising linear light source of a circular cross section providing equal areas of projection irrespective of its angular orientation. However, Torihara does not specifically teach the light source having its area projecting on the incident surface of the optical conductor being larger than that facing the scattering section.

On the other hand, Watanabe (Japanese Patent No.: 6474864), hereinafter referred as Watanabe, discloses a solid-state illumination device (Figure 1) including a fluorescent light tube 101 with an elliptical cross section, and thus having its area projecting on the incident surface of the optical conductor being larger than that orthogonal to the projection area (Figure 1, English translated abstract).

It would be have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the modify the illumination device of Torihara by providing the fluorescent light tube of an elliptical cross section ad taught by Watanabe for the benefits of reducing a distance between the light source and the incident surface, and benefits of brighter light from the fluorescent tube.

Regarding claims 9-12, Torihara in view of Watanabe discloses the illumination device (Torihara, Figure 2) further including:

- a fluorescent tube 101 of an elliptical cross section having a longer axis substantially perpendicular to direction vertical to the light incident surface of the optical conductor (Watanabe, Figure 1, English translated abstract); and
- the fluorescent tube L of Torihara modified with Watanabe having a bending portion (Torihara, Figure 5); and
- the light source L , Torihara modified with Watanabe, operationally required to have a first electrode provided with a first voltage and a second electrode with a second voltage less than the first voltage.

Regarding Claim 13, Torihara in view of Watanabe discloses the illumination device including a fluorescent tube with an elliptical cross section, and the fluorescent tube further including electrodes provided with different voltage levels. However neither combined nor individual teaching of Torihara and Watanabe specifically teaches an elliptical fluorescent tube further having an electrode with non-elliptical cross section.

It would be have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the illumination device, fluorescent light tube of an elliptical cross section by providing at least one electrode with non-elliptical cross section, since it has been held that a change in shape or configuration, without any criticality is generally within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding Claim 14, Torihara in view of Watanabe discloses the illumination device including a fluorescent tube with an elliptical cross section. However,

neither combined nor individual teaching of Torihara and Watanabe specifically teaches the specific dimensional ratio of the lengths of the longer and shorter axes the elliptical cross-section of the fluorescent tube.

It would be have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the illumination device, fluorescent light tube of an elliptical cross section by providing at least one electrode with non-elliptical cross section, since it has been held that a change in shape or configuration, without any criticality is generally within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding Claim 15, Torihara in view of Watanabe discloses the illumination device including a fluorescent tube with an elliptical cross section, and the fluorescent tube further including electrodes provided with different voltage levels. However neither combined nor individual teaching of Torihara and Watanabe specifically teaches voltage level increments at the start and during the operation of the fluorescent tube. Additionally, neither combined nor individual teaching of Torihara and Watanabe specifically teaches the allowable range of luminance level at the outer surface of the fluorescent tube.

It would be have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the illumination device, fluorescent light tube sized for the above-indicated operational parameters, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

5. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Torihara et al. (Japanese Application Pub. 2000-235805 A), hereinafter referred as

Torihara, in view of Umemoto et al. (US Patent Application Pub. No.: US 2003/0043315 A1).

Torihara discloses an illumination device 20 (Figure 2) comprising a transmission-type LCD. However, Torihara does not specifically teach the transmission-type LCD also performing display by reflecting external light.

On the other hand, Umemoto et al. (US Patent Application Pub. No.: US 2003/0043315 A1), hereinafter referred as Umemoto, discloses an LCD device 1 (Figure 1) comprising a semi-transmission reflection layer 11 transmitting a part of light while reflecting the other part of the light (Figure 1, Para. 0011, 0014, 0057); the semi-transmission reflecting layer 11 also performing as an electrode of the LCD 1 (Figure 1, Para. 0034; and the use of the semi-transmission reflecting layer 11 imparting abilities to the LCD to perform display function by allowing transmission of light from the back-light source, and reflection of external light (Figure 1, Para. 11).

It would be have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the illumination device of Torihara by providing the LED panel with the semi-transmission reflecting layer as taught by Umemoto an LCD device capable of functioning in an external mode, and in an illumination mode.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Konishi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,779,339), Funamoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,619,351), Shaw (U.S. Patent No. 4,974,122) and Flasck et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,842,378)

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hargobind S. Sawhney whose telephone number is 571 272 2380. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:15 - 2:45.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571 272 2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

HSS

9/2/05

  
Stephen Husar  
Primary Examiner